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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1769.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 2.

To the Honourable Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled,

The PETITION *of the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of* Pennsylvania *in Assembly met, Humbly sheweth,*

THAT your Petitioners, taking into their serious Consideration the Act of Parliament imposing Duties on his Majesty's *American* Subjects, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue, and conceiving that the said Act is injurious to the Rights of their Constituents, as well as to the Trade and Commerce of the British Dominions, beg Leave, in the most respectful Manner, to represent those Aggrievances to the Commons of Great-Britain, who they trust ever will be the faithful Guardians & Supporters of British Liberty.

In the latter End of the last Century our Ancestors, under the Permission of the Crown, removed from their Mother Country, and settled in this distant Land then a Wilderness. The Motives to an Enterprize so arduous, expensive and hazardous, were not only to enlarge the British Empire, and extend its Commerce, but to enjoy that perfect Security of Liberty to which, they were entitled as British Subjects in their native Land: And, notwithstanding innumerable Dangers and Difficulties, they have peopled and improved the Country into an extensive Colony, without the least expence to the Mother State, whereby the British Empire has been considerably inlarged, its Commerce extended, and its Wealth and Power greatly increased.

In this Removal from their native Country, the Effects whereof have so manifestly promoted the Interest and Dignity of the *British* Government, your Petitioners conceive they brought over with them the natural and constitutional Rights of *English* Subjects, which have descended to, and are now vested in the Posterity, who have by no Act whatever forfeited or surrendered them; one of which is, that no Taxes for the Purpose of Revenue can be legally imposed on them, but by Representatives chosen by themselves—a Right absolutely necessary to the Security of their Property and Estates, and derived to them under the antient Principles of the *English* Government, and which has ever been esteemed the chief Pillar and Support of all their other Privileges, inasmuch as they apprehend they can with no Propriety be said to enjoy more than the mere Shadow of Liberty, while others exercise a Power, whenever they please, to take such Parts and Proportions of their Property from them, as they think proper, without their Consent.

In Confirmation of this Right a Legislative Authority, founded on this first and important Principle of *English* Liberty so essential to the Happiness of the Subjects, was early established in this Province under the Approbation of the Crown. This Legislature was vested with full Power, not only to support the internal Government of the Province, but of giving and granting to their Sovereign the necessary Aids whenever required for the general Security of his Majesty's Dominions. To this Legislature, Requisitions have been always made for that Purpose, since the Establishment of the present Government, particularly in the Times of King *William*, Queen *Ann*, his late most excellent Majesty, and our present most gracious Sovereign, and with the utmost Cheerfulness and Liberality complied with; a Part of which has been repeatedly reimbursed by the *British* Parliament.

Under this Right established on the Principles of *English* Liberty, on the settled Form of their own Government, and the uninterrupted Usage and Custom so often recognized and confirmed by the Sovereigns of the Mother State, and even by the Parliament itself, the good People of this Province have settled, and esteemed themselves happy in the Enjoyment of that Security of Property, which they conceive to be most essential to Freedom, and without which their other Privileges can never be long supported or maintained, until the late Act of Parliament imposing a Stamp-Duty on the Colonies, which the late Honourable House of Commons, united with the other Branches of the *British* Legislature, has been pleased to repeal.

That your Petitioners, after the Repeal of that Act, flattered themselves, that his Majesty's most faithful Subjects in this Province, yet labouring under a heavy Load of Debt, occasioned by their Excess in granting of Aids to the Crown in the last War, would in future be left in the undisturbed Possession of this most valuable and important Right which their Legislatures have exercised so perfectly to the Satisfaction of the *British* Government, and general Benefit of his Majesty's Dominions; it therefore gave them inexpressible Concern to observe another Act passed in a late Session of the last Parliament imposing Duties on his Majesty's *American* Subjects, for the Purpose of Revenue, and reducing them to the same unhappy Condition, from which, by the Wisdom and Justice of the *British* Legislature, they had been so lately relieved; for we beg Leave to represent, that should the Parliament of *Great Britain* continue to exercise a Power of imposing Taxes on his Majesty's Subjects, who are not, nor can be, represented in your august House, their Property and Estates must become extremely precarious, as they can have no Power to judge of the Propriety of those Taxes, no constitutional Check on the Liberality in granting them, no Opportunity of pointing out the easiest Mode of imposing and levying them, or of explaining their Grievance when they conceive themselves injured or oppressed, without which it appears to your Petitioners impossible for the most wise and just Legislature to impose Taxes with propriety and Equity, or with Safety to the People who are to be affected by them.

Your Petitioners, confiding in the Justice of your Honourable House, and your Attachment to the Principles of Liberty, intreat that you would be pleased to take the Rights of his Majesty's faithful *American* Subjects, together with the said Act of Parliament, under your Consideration, and grant them, so far as its in your Power, Relief from an Aggrievance, from which the People of *Great-Britain* are exempted—a Continuation whereof, we fear, will create a Distinction that must naturally occasion a Disunion of Interest, Sentiments, and Affections, between them, which, in its Consequences, may be attended with great Inconveniences and Mischiefs to the Trade and Commerce of his Majesty's *British*, as well as *American*, Dominions.

Signed by Order of the House,
JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1768.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

The PETITION *of the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of* Pennsylvania *in Assembly met, Humbly Sheweth,*

THAT your Petitioners apprehend, whenever Measures are pursued inconsistent with the Principles of that Freedom on which the *British* Constitution is founded, it cannot be thought improper to make Application for Redress to your Lordships, the hereditary Guardians of *British* Liberty; and therefore they beg Leave to represent to your Lordships, the following Aggrievance, which greatly affects his Majesty's most faithful *American* Subjects, and to implore your Concurrence with the other Branches of the *British* Legislature, in relieving them from their present Distress.

That the People of this Province, gratefully sensible of your Lordship's Wisdom and Justice in the Repeal of the late Act of Parliament imposing Stamp-Duties in *America*, were led to hope, that in all future Time they should enjoy the Right of granting Aids to the Crown by Representatives, constitutionally chosen by themselves—that, greatly disappointed in this Expectation, they find another Act passed in the Seventh Year of his present Majesty's Reign imposing new Duties on the People of *America*, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue, equally subversive of this Right, and tending to render their Property most precarious and insecure.

Your Petitioners humbly conceive that it is essential to the Liberties of *Englishmen*, that no Laws can be made to take away their Property without their Consent.—Upon this equitable Principle the Security of the Subjects Estate, whether in the Mother Country or the Colonies, is most justly founded, nor can *British* Freedom or public Happiness without it any were exist. Hence the People of this Province, by their Representatives in Assembly, have ever exercised the Power of disposing of their own Property; and whenever Requisitions have been made by his Majesty, or his Royal Predecessors, for the Defence of *America*, they have most cheerfully and liberally granted their full Proportion of Aids for that important Purpose. This Power being founded on the Constitution of the Government of the Province, and having often received the Sanction of the Crown, and full Approbation of the *British* Parliament, your Petitioners hope your Lordships will not think any Reasons sufficient to deprive his Majesty's faithful Subjects in this Colony of a Privilege so essential to their Security and Happiness. They therefore humbly pray your Lordships to take the Premises into your serious Consideration, and that you will also be pleased to pursue such Measures as you shall in your Wisdom think most proper to relieve them, and the People they represent, from the Aggrievances complained of.

Signed by Order of the House,
JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1768.

Boston, February 14th, 1769.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to give the following a Place in your next, and you will oblige at least one of your Readers, A. Z.

NON-importation, and the extension of our manufactures, are talked of by every body among us who pretends to patriotism and the love of his country, as the only things to procure the redress of our grievances; and I verily believe that these things persever'd in, will work out our political salvation. But let us take care that we do not deceive ourselves and others by sounds, and mere pretences. I have no doubt but that the merchants of this town, in general, would willingly sacrifice a part of their substance, to secure to themselves and posterity, their religious and civil rights and liberties.—Upon this truly patriotic principle, I presume, the merchants late agreement for non-importation was founded: Many of them were doubtless sincere and honest in this agreement. But in others, private interest operated stronger than public good; and in order to serve their private interest, and at the same time keep up the appearance of public virtue, they, foreseeing that they should be called upon to sign such an agreement, ordered 3 or 4 times as much goods as they would otherwise have done. This, unless the consumers prevent it, must operate greatly to the prejudice of their more honest brethren here, and must in some measure defeat their grand design of operation on the L——n merchants: And by the London prints, it appears that *every body there* is not intimidated by these agreements. They, in London do consider, (as we here who are only consumers of their goods, ought,) that 'tis the private interest of our merchants here to import as much goods as they can vend, and to discourage such manufactures as are likely to interfere with their particular interest; and we all know, that few men, comparatively, act as tho' they believed that true self-love and social, were the same. Besides, what great things have our merchants done, or even begun, in manufacturing since the first alarm about the American revenue? In the country something considerable has been done, and many things begun, which promises fair, but for want of cash, the manufactures proceed slowly. The paper manufacture has received assistance, and increases by that means. But why is not a simple draft of the mill, with the process in that manufacture, published to the world? If there was, I think 'tis probable, that more paper mills would soon be erected. But at present few persons know any thing about either the works or manufacture.—I hope that narrow selfish views do not prevent such communications—But I have some reason to fear it—for I was told last week by a person of undoubted credit, that the owner of the Glass works near this town, has lately made application to some gentlemen here for assistance, to enable him to renew that manufacture, but by some persons of influence, was discouraged, who told him, *that the business could be carried on 20 per cent cheaper in this town, than where the works stand, and that if affairs were settled with G. B. they then wanted no glass manufactory. But if these affairs were not settled soon, then they intended to set up that manufacture in all its branches in this town.* It is not my business to prove that Mr. P—— has an estate equal to the money that he wanted to hire for that purpose, or even that he is worthy to be trusted with the 10th part of what he wanted. But he must be allowed to have had some considerable experience in that business, and has generally borne the character of an industrious, honest man; and if he had not met with such extraordinary losses by fire, as he has lately met with, 'tis probable he would not have needed much, if any assistance. Besides, there the works are erected, and to which the public has already largely contributed. Now, let public affairs take what turn they may, this town must be benefited by the renewal of that extensive manufacture there, for the supplies must be bought here, and here the produce must be sold: and it appears that he has been tax'd for several years past, for keeping a Warehouse here, for the sole purpose of vending his manufactures, and he undoubtedly thinks that he is taxed high enough, and I believe is not weak enough to think that he shall be forgot hereafter: and if we here should ever resolve in earnest to set up that business in this place, we need not fear a militation, for there would be demands enough for all. However, it doth not appear to me that this town will be more benefited by having the manufacture at this place than at G——n, and as to the advantage or disadvantage of this, or that place, the undertaker must receive the one, or bear the other.

The conclusion that I would have the public draw from these premises, is, not that all the gentlemen and merchants in this town, are mere pretenders to patriotism, and pursue only narrow, selfish views; for I am acquainted with many here who possess as much public virtue, as perhaps Rome could ever justly boast of; but that we who are only consumers of E——sh goods, should not depend solely upon the merchants, for our political salvation, whose present interest lies, in vending as much as they can, and some of whom, in the above instances, do not appear honest and sincere in their pretences to public good; for let them write and speak as much as they will, and with more eloquence and persuasion than Cicero was ever master of, yet so long as their actions do not correspond with their professions, all wise men will conclude that they have designs of a very different kind, and therefore instead of depending solely upon them, let us, each one for himself, resolve to withhold his hand as much as possible from consuming E——sh goods; then, if we don't buy, our merchants will not import, if they don't import, the L——n merchants will not buy of the manufacturer, and then the manufacturer must dismiss his labourers in proportion to such non-importations, and then such labourers will become a burden to the public, unless they can find their way to America: This must probably embarrass the G——t, and will, by the blessing of God,

* London ‖ Great Britain ‡ Palmer = German Town ‡‡ English Government

§ Vide Page 735. Vol I. ∨ Vide Page 199. & vid the Act. par. 53. Vol. I. ✕ Vid. repeal Act. pa. 411. Vol. I.

restore them to a sight of their true interest, and us to our former rights and privileges. But should G— B— still continue blind to her best, her constitutional interest, and persevere in the present measures——I dread the consequences!—Decay of manufacturers!—Loss of trade!—

O Britain, Oh my Countrymen, Beware,
Gird, Gird your Hearts; the Romans once were free,
were Brave, were Virtuous.——————
——————O Luxury,
Bane of Elated Life, of Affluent States,
What dreary change, what wish is not thine?
How doth thy Bowl intoxicate the mind?
——————beauteous Greece,
And the great Queen of Earth, imperial Rome,
Are now no more.——Britain beware,
Lest Liberty when banish'd from New Albions Sons,
Flee also thee.——And Tyranny bear Rule.

I love G— B— and her C—s, and most ardently wish their greatest prosperity; their interest is one, and they who divide it, are Traitors to their country, whether they exist on this, or the other side the atlantic.—Self preservation is a law of nature, to which we are entitled in common with the rest of mankind. If G— B— suffer by our manufactures and non-consumption, she may remove the cause, and the effect will cease—we also must suffer greatly; but for my own part, I would rather die free, than live a slave.—If this town must be reduc'd to a *village*, I will then leave it; and will be free, tho' poor; and will even herd with the savages of the wilderness, rather than submit to an arbitrary, tyrannical G—t.*

From the CRAFTSMAN.

To the PRINTER.

WE have been told of a German Prince of small revenues and dominion, who, to preserve his dignity, and not overburden his subjects with taxes, nor to make them uneasy with any suspicion of a design against their Liberties, had his *army of forty men in* WAX, who were exercised by clock-work. These served the purposes of state and shew as well as so many men of flesh and blood, and saved a great deal of expence. To save expence in any method, considering the immense debt under which we labour, is an article of the first importance in our polity; though it seems the last that has been attended to by those who are to direct it. But as I never read history with any other view than to improve my own mind, or to enable me more effectually to serve my country, so I have taken a hint from this little anecdote, which may be of great utility in lessening the public charges of government, without any sort of prejudice or detriment to the people. Whether I shall meet with any reward for this useful project, must be left to time to discover: but as none of these letters are written with a view to any reward, I am entirely easy upon that head. If the wisdom of the legislature should adopt the project, I shall have infinite satisfaction in being the first projector: and first projector, as ATTERBURY told the Quaker, when he asked him if the Apostles kept their coaches, never reap any other benefit from their pains. Be this however as it may, I love my country too well not to serve it with disinterestedness: and whilst almost all our able men sleep over its danger, regardless of what may happen to it when they are gone, the poor abilities which I have, are exerted to prevent its ruin. That the nation is upon its last legs, I am well convinced: and if some scheme or system is not formed for lessening our debts and taxes, it cannot be long supported without anarchy, or, it may be, without annihilation, as a free independent state.

In order to lessen our debts and taxes, and thereby to promote peace and happiness at home, and prosperity abroad, to our manufactures, I shall now open my project for a very great dimunition of the charges of the government, without any inconvenience or disadvantage to the people. I shall, however, take leave to premise what is *not* my project, because it is very likely that some of your readers may have anticipated it in their own imaginations. From this ingenious contrivance of the German Prince to have his army of wax to be exercised by clock-work, they may suppose, perhaps, that my project is to have the *British army* composed of the same materials. It is true that this would save a vast annual charge in times of peace; it would also put an end to the annual objection against a standing army: an army of wax would serve the purposes too at reviews, in which so much delight seems to be taken, just as well; and at inoffensive assemblies of the subjects they would be certainly more eligible by a free people, than an army of men composed of flesh and blood. But notwithstanding those advantages, this is not my project. There are not only some objections to it, which are not easily to be gotten over, but it hath also been the project of a former writer above thirty years ago.

Other people, not so well affected to monarchies as I am, may suppose, perhaps, that I mean to have *a court of wax*. This also, it must be allowed, would be a vast annual saving, as the prime cost would be the chief expence; from which too there would issue no oppression upon the subject from the exertion of prerogative; and a court of wax would not be formidable for its power. Besides, we have been told, "that monarchs in wax are never beheld without the profoundest reverence and respect; and that no body saw the *Court of France*, when they were exhibited here in *wax*, without a due regard; insomuch that an habitual good courtier was observed to be respectfully bowing to their Most Christian Majesties, and was at last only convinced of his error by the silence of the Court." As much reason, however, as we may have to wish, that some of our monarchs had been only *waxen Kings*, and plain as it is that the business of government would have been carried on rather better than under some of those composed of flesh and blood, yet this is not my project: My zeal for the House of Hanover will not admit of such a proposal.

Having thus informed your readers what is not my project, I shall now explain to them what it is—My project then, taken from the wisdom of a German Prince, is, in all the departments of the state, to have MINISTERS *made of wax*. These would answer the purposes of dignity in the Crown, and by way of ornament and magnificence, as well as any: they might be dressed out too as finely, and adorned with stars and ribbons; and when the fashion altered, their cloaths might be cut accordingly. The Vice-Chamberlain might keep the key of the clock-work, and wind them up, and by a signal from —— might play them off. As to the people, they could possibly suffer no disadvantage from this project; but, on the contrary, the benefit they would reap from it would be infinite. They cannot all be enumerated in this letter; but I shall just mention the vast and inconceivable saving to the public from their salaries, and places and pensions, which would reduce the national debt in a few years, within a moderate degree, and enable us to lessen some and annihilate other taxes.

I presume nobody will pretend to say that a *waxen Ministry* will not do the business of the nation full as well as those we have. For I remember to have heard Mr. PELHAM say, when he was at the head of the administration, that the public business was done by the secretaries and clerks in offices, at the salaries of 50l. and 100l. a year. As there is no room to doubt the truth of this assertion, I will venture to say, that *a waxen Ministry* would do our business *much better* than those we have at present, because they would do us *no harm*: they would not be tyrannical, arbitrary, nor oppressive; in short, we should have every thing to wish for, and nothing to fear. It is this consideration, together with the vast annual saving, that induced me to propose this project: for, as to all other purposes, they are as *waxen a Ministry* as if they were composed by Mrs. Salmon. They are soft, and pliable to any impression which the Master of the Shew will please to make: and they are play'd off very ridiculously, sometimes in this place, and at other times in that, and then again as they were before; just as so many waxen puppets may be supposed to be. They seem to be playing it the game which children call "Make believe;" for no body can suppose they are in earnest in the fantastical movements that they are making every day. Who will believe, for instance, that Lord Hillsborough, made the other day, from the Board of Trade, Secretary for the Colonies, is now returned to the Board of Trade again; and Lord Clare, from Joint-treasurer of Ireland, made First Lord of Trade, is returned to the Treasurership again, unless it were merely to amuse the world with Nothing in the room of Something? Who will believe that Mr. Rigby, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, for life, and Joint-treasurer there, is made sole Pay-master, to please the Dutchess of ——; and that the Lord Mayor may have a quartering upon his salary, instead of a place, in order to keep his seat in Parliament? Who will believe that these things are so? Or being so, who will believe that they are the transactions of a wise, a capable, an honest Ministry, or any Ministry better than one made of WAX?

An ENGLISHMAN.

TO BE SOLD BY

John Grant, Jun'r.

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge,

New *Philadelphia* Flour, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Mollasses, Cotton Wool, New Rice, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Indigo, Ground Ginger, Raisins, Currants, Florence and Jarr Oyl, Salt-Petre, Mustard, Velvet Corks, Spices of all Sorts, and an assortment of China and Glass Ware.

TO BE LETT,

A House, with a well accustomed Shop, late in the Occupation of Mr. Thomas Hickling; Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

By giving the following Lines a Place in your valuable Gazette, you'll oblige your's, &c.

"*Curs'd be the Verse, how well so'er it flow,*
"*That tends to make one honest Man my Foe;*
"*Give Virtue Scandall, Innocence a Fear,*
"*Or from the first-ey'd Virgin steal a Tear.*

POPE.

SAy what Demon could thy Heart possess?
In spite of Worth, who tempt Thee to transgress?
Have Boston's Beauties, blest, belov'd, admir'd,
No Pow'r to please?—Alas thy niggard Soul,
Asquat must peep, through some distemper'd Hole;
Objects alike, thy Optick's blur'd must see,
E'en Heav'n's bright Bow be still a Cloud to Thee!
Smooth in the Dance while Am—l skims along,
Could no apt Image decorate thy Song?
Young, mild, and fair, could Sh—fe no Ray afford,
Nor modest G—r one applauding Word?
Serene, yet gay, a C—ke excite no Sigh,
With Eyes of Saphire pass unnotic'd by?
Treasure of Worth! a W—w, sprightly bound,
Nor one soft Note her eccho'd Praise resound?
These, and yet more, whom Fame's fair List can tell,
Please in their Movement, in their Charms excell.
On some foul Hag, not Muse, thy Verse begot,
The squalid Offspring bears its parent Blot;
Ungen'rous Bard! in Sackloth hide thy Face,
Pointless thy Satire, and thy Praise Disgrace;
In vain thy Shafts would wound one northern Flow'r,
Or damp the Rapture of a jocund Hour;
Hitch'd in thy Lays, what Venus brighter shines,
Daub'd by thy Praise, the shadow'd Goddess pines;
E'en there, Eliza, Philosophic Dame!
Wanes with her borrow'd Beams, and sinks in Fame.
Mistaken Youth! repent and be forgiv'n,
Or damn'd, as Poet, fly the Choir of Heav'n.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Proprietor of the Glass Works at *Germantown* having met with great Losses by Fire, is himself unable to renew that Manufacture without Injury to another in which he is now engaged, or Assistance from some other Quarter;—He therefore invites such as are possess'd of Public Vertue and Ready Money, to assist him with Cash upon Interest, upon such Terms as may be more fully known by applying to *Charles Miller* on *Minot's* T.

As the Propriety of this Advertisement may be call'd in Question, considering the present distressing Situation of our public Affairs, which loudly call upon us to act with Vigour, instead of making Abundance of vain Pretences; an Excuse is made to the Public, by assuring them that Application was made in a more private Way, to several Gentlemen of great Influence in the Town of *Boston*, who discouraged this Affair, under the mistaken narrow Notion that public Good here, meant only the Good of that particular Town, and expresly refused Encouragement, *because* the Manufacture was not to be carried on there.

Germantown, February 17, 1769.

WHEREAS *the Subscribers being Claimers of Land at the Eastern Part of this Province, in Opposition to some Persons who call themselves the* Pemaquid *Company, did give their Power of Attorney to* James Noble, *Esq; who was also a Claimer in Opposition to said Company, to transact for the Subscribers in this Respect; since which the said* James *has married Mrs.* Savage, *Widow of the late* Arthur Savage, *deceased, whereby he is become one of said Company, or his Interest and Claim in said Land by Right of his said Marriage, being closely connected with said Company, We therefore judging the said* James *to be a very improper Person to transact for us, in these Circumstances, have divers Times requested him to give us back our said Power of Attorney, without Effect ——We do therefore hereby publickly revoke and annul all Power and Authority heretofore given by us to the said* James, *from and since his aforesaid Marriage.*

THOMAS BODKIN,
ROBERT GOULD.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

IN your's of the 6th Instant, I observed an Advertisement signed *Thomas Bodkin, Robert Gould*, wherein they say that their Power of Attorney given me the Subscriber, to oppose the *Pemaquid* Company has been divers Times requested back, but without Effect; and they thereby revoke the said Power, intimating as their Reason therefor, my Connection with said Company; and which they further say, I was once in Opposition to.——In Answer, I thought it by no Means proper to divest myself of my Voucher, by Virtue of which, I have acted, and which does not so much as mention the *Pemaquid*, or any other Company; and my own private Interest had no Connection with said *Bodkin* and *Gould's* Claim, nor with the *Pemaquid*, that I knew of at that Time: On their demanding said Power, I sent a Message to said *Gould*, that it might be revoked when they pleased.——'Tis true, since that Time, I have been connected with the *Pemaquid* or *Bristol* Company, by which Means I have so far informed myself respecting their Right, that its probable the Revokers, together with their Abettor behind the Curtain, may be reduced to the same Sentiments. JAMES NOBLE.

Boston, February 14th, 1769.

Imported in Capt. Scott, from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Lydia Dyar,

Near the North-Battery,

A Variety of sundry Garden Seeds, Early Charlton Peas, Early Dwarf, Early Ormorods, Hottspur, Golden Hottspur, Large Marrowfatts, Blue Marrows, Spanish Mirators, and Dwarf Marrowfatt Peas, Early Bush Beans, Windsor and Early Hottspur Beans, Kidney and Early Yellow Beans, Early Yorkshire Cabbage, Early Dutch, Green Curl'd Savoy, Yellow and Red Cabbage, Fine Red and White Clover, Herds Grass, and all Sorts of Sallad Seeds.——Warranted to be New and Good.

‖ Great Britian ‖ Commons * Government ‖‖ Supposed to be Mr Stanton an officer in the army who Burlesqued some Ladies & were at an Assembly (a) Ammiel (b) Sheffe (c) Gardner (d) Clarke (e) Winslow (f) Traytors

A CARD.

THE Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and the Town of Boſton in particular, preſent their Compliments to the Gentlemen who have lately at the Requeſt of G——r B——d and the C——rs of the C——s given their Depoſitions on a Subject of Importance.—It is ſaid Gentlemen, theſe Depoſitions are intended to juſtify the late Meaſures that have been taken againſt this Town and Province, and in particular to ſhew the Neceſſity the Com——rs were under of retiring on Board a Ship of War, and afterwards to the Caſtle, for the Safety of their Lives and Property; to ſhew the total Diſregard of the People to civil Authority; their general Diſpoſition to Tumults and Riots; the Inability of Government to ſuppreſs them; the Neceſſity of Troops for this Purpoſe, to whoſe coming here the preſent Tranquility is owing; that if the Troops ſhould be removed, Riots would again take Place; Property would be inſecure, Government at an End, and the Com——rs again obliged to fly for Safety, &c. &c.

These Depoſitions, Gentlemen, being intended to juſtify the Repreſentations from hence, that have induced his Majeſty to think we are in a State of Rebellion, do moſt eſſentially affect the Reputation, the Intereſt and Liberties of your Country. In the Caſe of a private Perſon, whoſe Reputation, or whoſe Intereſt to the ſmalleſt Amount was to be affected, it would be manifeſtly unjuſt, and therefore it is preſumed you would refuſe, to give your Depoſitions without notifying him (if within a reaſonable Diſtance) to be preſent at the Caption: and all Courts of Juſtice require ſuch Notification. Did not Juſtice then require, that when a whole Community was to be affected in its deareſt Intereſts, you ſhould either have refuſed to give your Depoſitions, however ſtrongly ſolicited; or notified the Time and Place of giving them, in order to your being reminded of any Circumſtances, that might otherwiſe eſcape you; and that the Community knowing what it was accuſed of, might be able to make its Defence? And was not the Obligation to do ſo the ſtronger upon you, as the Community to be affected is your own Country?

If it be aſked, whom you ſhould have notified? The Anſwer is plain—The Council of the Province, or ſuch of its Members as live in the Neighbourhood:—the Gov—r in this Caſe could not need Notification—But more eſpecially the Select-Men of Boſton, as the Town is more directly concerned.—In the ſilent Hour of Reflection, you cannot approve of this Proceeding, which may involve your Country in Diſtreſs——Diſtreſs, in which you yourſelves muſt ſhare, unleſs your particular Intereſt and Expectations be built upon it: and in that Caſe, it muſt interrupt your Tranquility, muſt caſt a Gloom over all your Joys, to conſider upon what Foundation they ſtand——the Miſery of your Country, and of your own Poſterity. You, Gentlemen, beſt know the Motives of your Conduct. Charity hopes the beſt; and that you were forced into it by the overbearing Solicitations of a Man and Men, who know his and their political Exiſtence depended on thier procuring ſuch Depoſitions.

Now you have injured your Country——for ſuppoſing the Depoſitions contain *the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth*, the ſecret Manner of conducting the Affair whereby your Country is deprived of the Knowledge of the Crimes charged upon it, and conſequently of the Means of Defence, is a great Injury——Now you have thus injured your Country, the leaſt you can do by Way of Reparation, is to communicate to the Gentlemen above-mentioned, Copies of your Depoſitions forthwith:—forthwith, that they may immediately, if they judge it neceſſary, take the proper meaſures to defend the Town and Province: for you are very ſenſible, if it be not done *forthwith*, their Defence muſt arrive too late in England to prevent the Conſequences of your Depoſitions.

From ſuch of you eſpecially as are diſtinguiſhed by your Stations in the Departments of the Law, and by your Knowledge of Law, Equity and the Principles of the Engliſh Conſtitution, to all which ſuch Conduct ſtands oppoſed—but more eſpecially from one, who beſides is under the greateſt Obligations to his Country—ſuch a Communication is to be expected. When a Man of Underſtanding, Senſibility and valuable Accompliſhments is ſo blinded by Intereſt, and the Luſt of Domination, as to act ſo unworthy a Part, it calls forth a Tear from the Eye of Humanity,

"Who but muſt" weep, "if ſuch an one there be"?
"Who would not weep if ••••••••••• were he?"

But Gentlemen, ſhould you refuſe to comply with what Juſtice, Law, Humanity, your Country, and your own Conſciences demand of you, there is a derniere Reſort—the Juſtice and Goodneſs of his Majeſty, who will never ſuffer Depoſitions taken in Secreſy, and with ſuch baſe Views to influence him in any other Manner, than to bring Confuſion upon the Procurers of them; Confuſion upon thoſe, before whom (contrary to their Duty and Oath of Office) ſuch Depoſitions were taken; and in the End, Confuſion upon yourſelves: Which, if you neglect ſo indiſpenſible a Duty as is pointed out to you above, will be the fervent unremitting Prayer of

Your injured Country.

BOSTON, February 20.

Tueſday Evening laſt as four young Men were croſſing the River from Cambridge to Boſton, one of them accidentally fell through the Ice, and very narrowly eſcaped being drowned; the other three were likewiſe eminently endangered while pulling him out of the Water.—*'Tis to be hoped this will caution Perſons againſt croſſing the Ice in the Evening more eſpecially as it is now very rotten, and crack'd in many Places.*——

Wedneſday Evening laſt, Abel Badger, and one other Perſon, concerned with him in ſetting Fire to our New Goal, which was lately conſumed, had nearly made their Eſcape out of Charleſtown Goal, by boring, but were afterwards ſecured.

Laſt Thurſday Morning the Body of James Lawrencey a Native of Ireland, was found Dead at the North Part of the Town. It appeared to the Coroners Inqueſt, that the ſaid James Lawrency in the preceeding Evening, went to a Well in a Cellar in the Houſe where he Lodged, near the Old North Meeting Houſe, in order to draw Water, and accidentally fell into ſaid Well of Water and was drowned.

Laſt Friday ſen'night, one James Benton, jun'r of Guilford in Connecticut, received 35 Laſhes at the public Whipping-Poſt in that Town, for laſcivious Behaviour towards his Daughter.

Laſt Friday the following ſorrowful Accident happened, viz. About 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid Day, Mr. William Soden of Cambridge, ſat out in a Sley or Worry, on the Ice near Charleſtown Ferry this Side, on his Return Home; and before he reach'd the Shore on Cambridge Side, his Horſe fell thro'; and 'tis imagined on his endeavouring to diſengage his Horſe from the Tackling, he fell thro' the Ice, and was drowned. His Great Coat and Mitts were found near the Sley next Morning; but we have not heard whether his Body is yet taken up.—He was always eſteemed an honeſt, juſt and upright Man, and therefore the Loſs to his Conſort muſt be very great, as well as to his aged Father.—He has left no Children.

We are informed that two ſoldjers, who ſome time ago had deſerted from the 64th regiment, having applied to a Clergyman in the country and informed him, that they would return to their duty, provided they could obtain a pardon; the Clergyman has written to the Commanding officer here, who has promiſed them a pardon, on their return. (*Chron.*)

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

LAST Friday the Seleƈtmen of this Town, preſented a Petition to Governor BERNARD. It is ſaid that in this Petition the Seleƈtmen declare their Opinion to the Governor, that the ordering of Military Troops to be quartered in the Town, ariſes from a Miſapprehenſion in his Majeſty's Miniſters of its preſent and paſt State; and therefore they pray that his Excellency would communicate to them ſuch Repreſentations *of Facts only*, as he has made ſince the commencement of the laſt Year. And as there is a prevailing Report, that Evidences have been and are taken *ex parte*, to Prejudice of the Town and ſome particular Perſons, they further pray that he would cauſe to be laid before them ſuch *other* Repreſentations as may have come to his Knowledge; that the Town may have a *clear* Underſtanding of what has been alledg'd againſt it, in order to *vindicate* itſelf—Whether the Governor's Letters led Lord Hillſborough to conclude, that the Temper and Behavior of the Town was ſuch, as requ[illegible] a *military Force*, will be made *certain*, when his Excellency ſhall communicate to the Seleƈtmen *the whole* State of Facts he has made; which is certainly ſo *reaſonable* a Requeſt, that his Excellency muſt think himſelf bound in *Honor* and *Juſtice* to grant it: With Reſpect to the Repreſentations of *other Perſons* that may be *known to him*, That warm Friendſhip which he *profeſſes* and has *always ſhown* to the Town, will be a ſtrong Inducement to him to gratify the Petitioners.——If ſo deſirable and *neceſſary* a Piece of Knowledge ſhould not be obtained upon this Requeſt, it may be worth while for the Seleƈtmen to proceed to requeſt ſome others, who it is ſaid *correſpond* with Great Men on the other Side the Water; "*W-te-h writes me ſo*", and "*his Lordſhips Letter adviſes me*", has been known to be the Language of ſome not very remote in the Connection.—But it is hoped if no Satisfaction can be had on this Side the Water, the Town will endeavor to obtain it by a *direƈt Application* to Lord H——h himſelf; for nothing is more certain than that we have been miſrepreſented, and his Lordſhip muſt be able to ſay BY WHOM. I will add, and I challenge all the Enemies of the Town and Province to confront it, that Peace & Order were MUCH BETTER preſerv'd, before the Arrival of our *military Guardians*, than it has been ſince.——

[*The Piece ſign'd,* SMOKE THE MARTIAL, *with a Guinea incloſ'd, is come to Hand.——If the Author thinks proper to make himſelf known to the Publiſhers, it ſhall have a Place in our next; if not, we ſhall look upon this Notice as ſufficient for the Fee.*]

[*At the repeated Solicitation of Friends the Anecdote reſpecting the Wen is poſtpon'd till our next.*]

SIX Months being allowed by the Honourable Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to the Creditors of the Eſtate of Mr. *Hezekiah Leavitt*, late of *Hingham*, Merchant, deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.——NOTICE is hereby given, by the Commiſſioners appointed to receive ſaid Claims, that they ſhall attend that Service at the late Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid Deceas'd in *Hingham*, on the Third Monday of this and the Firſt Monday of the five following Months, from Two to Eight o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Benja. Lincoln, jun.
Benja. Cuſhing, } Commiſſ'rs.

Hingham, Feb. 8th, 1769.

On FRIDAY next, 24th Inſt.

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

Two Tierces of Sugar of the beſt Quality, 8 Coils of the beſt Whale Warp, and a variety of Engliſh Goods.

☞ Sale to begin at TEN o'Clock.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

By *Edmund Quincy*,

Near the Poſt-Office;

TO be Sold, The beſt refined Cyder, in Barrels,—— or in Bottles, by the Groce or Dozen, and choice Vinegar.——Likewiſe, Several Hundred good White Oak Barrels, on reaſonable Terms.

TO BE LET, for one Year or more,
On reaſonable Terms, and entered upon the 25th of March *next.*

The End of a Houſe with a Farm,

in *Roxbury* (South-weſt Part) conſiſting of Orchardings Meadow, Tillage and Paſture Land, (upwards of 100 Acres perhaps) together with the Barn, Stock, and Farming Utenſils, ſufficient for the Place.——For Conditions apply to Mrs. *Joanna Bourn*, living on the Premiſes, or to *Melatiah Bourn*, in *Boſton*.

N B. Should it be more convenient to any one, who can be well recommended, having but a ſmall Family, to take ſaid Farm, Stock, &c. to the Halves; he is deſired to apply as above.

William Maxwell,

In King-Street, oppoſite the Bunch of Grapes Tavern and Kilby-Street, Sells the general aſſortment of Wines, commonly advertiſed in the public Prints, as good, cheap and genuine as others, for Caſh only, alſo GOOD Old Cane Spirit, Jamaica ditto, Sundry ſorts of Cordial Waters, viz. Dr. Stevens, Cinnamon, Clove, Anniſeed, &c. a few 42 Gallon Caſks of Old Jamaica Spirit to ſell by the Caſk; good White Sugar cheap, Brown and Loaf ditto, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Oatmeal, Flour, Raiſins, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Piemento or Alſpice cheap by the Dozen, Durham Muſtard, Engliſh and Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe, and ſundry other ditto's cheap for Caſh.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *William Taylor*, late of *Lynn*, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to Mrs. *Sarah Taylor*, ſole Executrix to his laſt Will and Teſtament: And all who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts in Order to an immediate Settlement.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
And ſold by KNEELAND & ADAMS *in Milk-Street*;
(Price Six Coppers.)

THE HALF-WAY COVENANT. A DIALOGUE. By JOSEPH BELLAMY. D. D.

And look that thou make them after their Pattern, which was ſhewed thee in the Mount. JEHOVAH.

Teaching them to obſerve all Things whatſoever I have commanded you: And lo I am with you. JESUS CHRIST.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his uſual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.

A large Aſſortment of valuable

Articles—conſiſting of Broad Cloths—Ratteens—Kerſeys—Bearſkins—Cambletts—Callimancoes—Ruſſells—Checks—Iriſh Hollands—Mens Hoſe—Handkerchiefs—a Piece of black Paduſoy, beautiful Caſe of Draws and Chamber Table carv'd Feet, &c. &c.——Some Houſehold Furniture.—Wearing Apparel—&c.—

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *Moſes Deſhon*,
At the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tueſday, and Wedneſday,

BROAD Cloths, Ratteens, Beaver Coatings, Druggets, Bearſkins, Linceys, Camblets, Poplins, Tartans, Holland, Cardinals, Lawn, Crapes, feather'd Muffs, Threads, a very good Quadrant of the neweſt Make, Chairs, and a Variety of other Articles.

By PUBLIC VENDUE,
At NEW AUCTION ROOM,
By ELIAS DUPEE,

Between the Swing & Draw Bridge, near the Golden Key, over Mr. John Dupee, Mathematical Inſtrument Maker's Shop, will be expoſed to Sale, next Tueſday, Wedneſday & Friday Evenings,

BROAD Cloths, Ratteens, Bearſkins, Kerſeys, Plaids, Yard wide Stuffs, Camblets, Callimancoes, Tammies, Shalloons, Iriſh Linnens, Garlix, Checks, Threads, Hoſe, Snuff, Apparel, Watches, Time Piece, Houſe Goods, &c. &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

NONE.

CLEARED OUT.

HALL for LONDON.

OUTWARD BOUND.

SCOTT for LONDON.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,

Two Whites Five Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Eight.

High Water at Boſton, for this preſent Week.

Monday, 9 *m. after* 11		*Friday*, 23 *m. after* 2	
Tueſday, 49 *m. after* 11		*Saturday*, 17 *m. aft* 3	
Wedneſday, 40 *m. aft.* 12		*Lord's-day*, 57 *m aft* 3	
Thurſday, 31 *m. aft.* 1		*Full Moon* 10 *Day*, 1 *Noon*	

‖ Governor Barnard & Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms & whatley * Hillsborough ✓ vid. page 394.
† Supposed to mean Gov. Hutchinson ? vid. pa. 141. — vid. petition pa. 415.

The Irishmens Petition to the Honourable Commissioners of Excise, &c. [*Inserted by Desire.*]

THE humble petition of *Patrick O'Conner, Blany O'Bryan,* and *Carney Macquire,* to be appointed Inspectors and Over-lookers for the port of ——. And whereas we your aforesaid petitioners will both by night and by day, and all night, and all day, and we will come and go, and walk, and ride, and take, and bring, and send, and fetch, and carry, and see all, and more than all, and every thing, and nothing at all, such goods, and commodities as may be, and cannot be liable to pay duty; and whereas we your aforesaid petitioners will at all times, and at every time, and no time and times, we will be present and be absent, and be backward and forward, and behind, and before, and no where, and every where, and here, and there, and no where at all; and whereas your aforesaid petitioners will come and inform, and give information and notice duly and truly to the matter, as we know, and do not know, and by the knowledge of every one, and no one; and we will not rob or cheat the king any more than is now lawfully practised; and whereas we your petitioners are gentlemen, and value him, and we will fight for him, and run for him, and from him, to serve him or any of his acquaintances, as far, and much farther than lies in our power, dead or alive, as long as we live. Witness our several and separate hands, one and all three of us both together.

Patrick O'Conner,
Blany O'Bryan,
Carney Macquire.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LAST Wednesday morn, at break of day,
From Philadelphia, run away,
An Irish man, nam'd John M'Keoghn,
To fraud and imposition prone;
About five feet five inches high,
Can curse and swear as well as lie;
How old he is I can't engage,
But forty five is near his age;
He came (as all reports agree)
From Belfast town in sixty three,
On board the Culloden, a ship
Commanded by M'Lean that trip;
Speaks like a Scotchman, very broad,
Is round shoulder'd, and meagre jaw'd;
Has thick short hair, of sandy hue,
Breeches and hose of maxreen blue;
Of lightish cloth an outside vest,
In which he commonly is dress'd;
Inside of which two more I've seen,
One flannel, th' other coarse nankeen,
He stole, and from my house convey'd,
A man's blue coat, of broad cloth made;
A grey great coat of bearskin stuff,
(Nor had the villain yet enough;
Some chintz (the ground was pompadour)
I lately purchas'd in a store,
Besides a pair of blue ribb'd hose,
Which he has on as I suppose.
He oft in conversation chatters,
Of scripture and religious matters,
And fain would to the world impart,
That virtue lodges in his heart;
But take the rogue from stem to stern,
The hypocrite you'll soon discern,
And find (tho' his deportment's civil,)
A saint without, within a devil.
Whoe'er secures said John M'Keoghn,
(Provided I should get my own)
Shall have from me, in cash paid down)
Five Dollar-Bills and Half-a-Crown.

Water-street, Jan. 10, 1769. MARY NELSON.

Tickets in *Faneuil*-Hall Lottery,

to be Sold at Edes and Gill's Printing Office.

Best *Holland Scates* of different

Sizes, Dutch Looking Glasses, and Field Glasses, Violins, Hampers Stone Ware, containing Quart and Pint Mugs, Chamber Pots, and Pickle Pots of different Sizes.

ALSO,

Fine Narraganset Cheese,

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

Choice RUSSIA DUCK.

To be Sold at Store No. 12, on the Town-Dock,

RUSSIA DUCK, cheap.

TO BE SOLD,

A House and Land near the Sign

of the Globe, suitable for a Trader, with good Accommodations. Enquire of NATHANIEL LANGDON, near the Mill-Bridge. *Who has to sell,*

A good Assortment of European and

Upholsterer's GOODS, very cheap. Also,

Choice Loaf SUGAR.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Alexander Ross*, late of *Falmouth*, Esq; deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment to *Elizabeth Ross*, sole Executrix of his last Will and Testament. And those who have Demands on said Estate, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts for Adjustment as soon as possible.

Very fine Hyson and Sou-

chong TEA, Sold by *Barnabas Clarke*, at his House in Bromfield's Lane, near the Granary.

A Parcel of very fine *Jamaica*

Hides to be Sold by WILLIAM DENNIE, at his Store in King-Street.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO valuable Lots of Land, lying in *Gorham*, in the County of *Cumberland*, a few Miles back of *Falmouth*, *viz.* Lot No. 39, and Lot No. 92, each containing 100 Acres, being Part of the Estate of the late *Samuel Sturgis*, Esq; deceased. Enquire of *Melatiah Bourn*, Esq; Executor of said *Sturgis*'s last Will.

WANTED,

One Thousand Bunches of Flags,

for which the Cash will be given: Enquire of Edes and Gill.

SIX Months longer being allowed the Creditors to the Estate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.—The Commissioners notify that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House, the second Tuesday in this and the five following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock P. M. *Boston, February* 6, 1769.

LEIGH's *Intelligence-Office*,

Opposite the Golden-Ball, Merchant's-Row, BOSTON.

Entered to be sold cheap for Cash,

BOHEA TEA, Coffee, Indigo, Philadelphia Flour, American brew'd strong Beer, Cheshire & Glostershire Cheese, Madeira, Tenerife, Fyal & Claret Wines, Merchantable and Jamaica Fish, Tarr and Turpentine, New-England Rum, Molasses, new and second-hand Vessels from 35 to 140 Tons, Negro Men, Women, Boys and Girls, new and second-hand Rigging, Sails, Cables and Anchors, several Houses in Boston, Cambridge and Concord, Household Furniture, a few Barrels Herring and Mackrel, and shaken Hogsheads.

All Kind of Broker's Busings done on reasonable Commissions.

WANTED, Six Boys for Apprentices, from 12 to 15 Years old, to learn a Business that is not at present carried on in America. Likewise Six Girls about the same Age may have daily Employment and good Wages in a new Manufactory——Enquire at the above Office.

LAST Monday Night in the Time of the Fire was taken out of Mr. Young's front Room, a dark Camblet Cloak lin'd with green Baize; the Person who has it in Possession is desired to be so kind as to leave it there, or with the Printers hereof, that the right Owner may have it.

N. B. If said Cloak was stolen, the Person, who will discover the Thief that he may be bro't to Justice shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward: Enquire of the Printers.

Boston, Feb. 4, 1769.

IF *William Cotton* and *Samuel Robbins*, who sail'd from *New-Haven* in *April* 1767 in the Brig *Minerva*, *William Sherman*, Master, to *St. Croix*. *Cotton* was there discharg'd; *Robbins* return'd to *New-Haven*: If they or either will come to *Samuel Fitch*, Esq; at *Boston*, or to *Benjamin Douglass*, Esq; at *New-Haven*, or to *Anthony L. Bleecker*, Esq; at *New-York*, or to Mr. *Solomon Southwick* at *Newport*, they will hear of something to their Advantage. Said *Cotton* was a native of *Scotland*. Any Master of Vessel that can give Information of him, is strongly requested thereto.

Just Imported from LONDON, in Captain Jarvis, and to be Sold by

John Nazro,

At his Shop in Cornhill, BOSTON;

A Fresh Assortment of English

and India GOODS, at a very low Advance for Cash only.

N. B. At the same Place may be had, a neat variety of Mother of Pearl and Garnet Necklaces and Earings, Paste Necklaces and Earings, best French Beeds, Silver top'd Castors, Ladies Tortoise-shell and Horn Combs, Paste ditto, best French Indigo, a neat Assortment of Enamel'd and Plain Cream colour'd Ware.

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Jun.

Has lately had consigned to him the following assortment of genuine patent Medicines, which he will sell Wholesale or Retail at the very lowest rates for Cash, at his Store on South-Side the Town-Dock, viz.

Walker's Jesuits Drops, an infallible

cure for the veneral disease, all weaknesses of the reins, gravel, and various other complaints—Balsam of Honey, for consumptions, colds, coughs, and all complaints of the breast, Elixir bardana, a certain cure for the rheumatism and gout, Turlington's balsam, Sugar plumbs for destroying worms of all kinds in Men, Women & Children, Lockyer's pills, Anderson's ditto, Hooper's female ditto, British Oil, Bateman's drops, &c. &c.

N. B. These Medicines may be depended on for the best in their kind, as they are had from those legally appointed to sell them.

Boston, Jan. 30, 1769.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

ONE Half of a large Dwelling-House, which has been improved for a Tavern for many Years past near the Fortification. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldfinch*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Esq's Wharff, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner,

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE

WORKS

OF THE CELEBRATED

JOHN WILKES, Esq;

Some of which were formerly published under the Title of

THE

NORTH-BRITON,

In Three Volumes,

THEY contain all that he has yet published of his Constitutional History of England, from the Revolution to the Time of his Departure for France in 1764; the most important Events of Government, with their secret Springs and Causes, during the Administration of

LORD HOLLAND, WILLIAM PITT, Esq; LORD BUTE, | LORD HALIFAX, LORD EGREMOND, LORD SANDWICH,

And,

GEORGE GRENVILLE, Esq;

Anecdotes and Characters of many great Personages, at this Time struggling for Power and Office; the Lampoons which occasioned his Duels with Earl Talbot, and Secretary Martin; his Controversies with Dr. Smollet, Author of the Briton; Mr. Murphy, Writer of the Auditor; and Mr. Scott, under the Name of Anti-Sejanus; The Detection of Mr. Pownal; Specimens of Mr. Beckford's Parliamentary Eloquence, &c. &c. &c.

Forming a lively and an instructive History of MEN, PRINCIPLES and the TIMES; written with such Freedom and Elegance, as is not to be parallel'd in the Productions of any Age or Language.

N. B. The Pieces, of which the third Volume chiefly consists, were privately printed by the Author for the Use of a few trusty Friends. Such is the Scarceness of these Writings, that Gentlemen lately arrived have given two Guineas in London for only a Part of what are contained in the above mentioned Edition. There are but a few Sets left unsubscribed for.

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Boston. Printed by EDES & GILL *in Queen-Street.* 1769.

A Hum on the Petitions sent to the Commissioners.

MONDAY, *February* 20. 1769. [NUMB. 1743.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

1768. Dec 28. A [*Continued.*] Further Number of Libels againſt the concerned in landing ſome Molaſſes out of the veſſel before-mentioned, which was not reported to the cuſtom houſe, has been lately entered in the Regiſters-office of the court of admiralty. This trade which was formerly conſidered even by the B—d of T—e as advantageous to the nation, is now treated with great ſeverity; a duty of one penny per gallon on molaſſes, and five ſhillings per hundred on F. ſugars is not laid for the regulation of the Weſt-India trade, but for the expreſs purpoſe of a revenue. (a) Ad—ſt——n has not even endeavoured to ſave appearances; the molaſſes produced and imported from our own iſlands, is burdened with the ſame duty, and all Engliſh ſugars ſhipt from hence to our markets by an act of parliament paſſed in 1765, ſhall be deemed and taken to be foreign and liable to the ſame duties and reſtrictions. The impolitick ſeverity made uſe of to ſecure this revenue, if what never reached the Exchequer may be properly term'd *Revenue*, has nearly deſtroyed our trade with the foreign Weſt-India iſlands, before the late regulations, notwithſtanding the diligence of French and Spaniſh guarda-coſtas, vaſt quantities of Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, &c. were brought from theſe iſlands chiefly in exchange for our Fiſh, the growth of the continent, and Britiſh imports; theſe were again exported to the Mediterranean and other foreign markets, and the greateſt part of the neat proceeds thereof remitted in bills and caſh to the Britiſh merchants in pay for the goods we received from thence: But now the North-American merchants are deprived of thoſe advantageous remittances, and inſtead of having ſugars for export, that article has ſo ariſen in price, that what was lately ſold at this market for about 17*s.* will now command upwards of 42*s.* ſterling per hundred: *The monies wreſted from Americans by the injudicious project of a revenue, may indeed enable a M—r to create a number of new officers, multiply place men, and increaſe ſalaries, but can never countervail the national debt, by the leſſening of its navigation and the loſs of ſo profitable a circular trade.*

The C—l met this day, and the G—r renewed his requeſt, that they would agreeable to the petition of Sheriff Greenleaf, indemnify ſaid Sheriff as to his conduct at the manufactory-houſe, in the action brought againſt him by Mr. William Brown, and in order to ſhew the reaſonableneſs of this requirement, he was pleaſed to tell the C—l, that in this buſineſs Mr. Greenleaf purſued *their vote*, and did not act as *Sheriff*, but as their *Bailiff*, he having commiſſioned him ſo to do. The council were the more ſurpriſed at this *demand*, and the G—r's *aſſertion* to ſupport it, as he could not but remember, that when they firſt heard of the Sheriff's extraordinary procedure reſpecting the manufactory-houſe, they were ſo alarmed as to have a meeting among themſelves on the 22d of October laſt, when ſeven of the eleven of the council, which were all whoſe preſence could then be procured, waited upon the G—r and acquainted him that it was their unanimous opinion, that the whole procedure of the Sheriff was expreſsly contrary to their intention in ſaid vote, which was only general for the clearing the manufactory-houſe for the reception of the troops after the barracks at the caſtle ſhould be full; and that they never had an idea of the Sheriff's making a forceable entry contrary to law; and that notwithſtanding this application, the ſiege of the manufactory was continued for about twelve days after: One of the C—l then aſked the G—r whether the Sheriff acted as bailiff when he ſent for a number of the regulars to aſſiſt him when he forceably entered the ſaid houſe, as part of the Poſſe-Comitatus, or whether a bailiff could legally do it; and it was then obſerved that this could not be done; the preſumption, was that Mr Greenleaf had acted only as Sheriff in that buſineſs: All that was offered by the C—l did not diſcourage the G—r from exerting his influence in ſupport of this officer, he inſiſted upon the queſtion being put, and it was accordingly put in words of the following import, viz. Whether the C—l would take upon themſelves the defence of ſaid action on the part of the ſheriff, or indemnify ſaid ſheriff. To which queſtion the C—l replied in a manner that has brought great credit upon themſelves.

That they *would not* at preſent determine that queſtion, the C—l being of opinion, that for them to do any thing that might *give a bias*, either to *court* or *jury*, would be *extremely wrong*: That for the C—l *now to determine*, whether they would *indemnify* Sheriff Greenleaf, or would not *indemnify* him might *give ſuch a bais*, and therefore they deſire to be excuſed from giving any anſwer *till the cauſe ſhall be determined* in a court of juſtice.

It may throw ſome further light upon the procedure of the ſheriff reſpecting the manufactory-houſe, to obſerve, that this houſe is the property of the province, which Mr. Brown has been permitted to improve for about 12 years paſt, and that altho' it ſhould be ſuppoſed, that the G—r and C—l have a right to diſpoſe of the property of the province, upon a diſſolution of the General Aſſembly, or that Mr. Brown was an intruder in this houſe, points which are by no means granted; yet it does not follow that he could be diſpoſſeſſed in any other way than by ejectment in a due courſe of law. The conduct of the ſheriff cannot therefore be excuſed in his forceable entry, or in that aggravating circumſtance of it, his calling the ſoldiery to his aſſiſtance, when ſome reſpectable inhabitants declared to him they ſtood ready to aid him in all legal ſteps upon this occaſion, and that he could not but know that this was the diſpoſition of the inhabitants.

The above is another ſpecimen of the conduct of G. B. and the ſpirit with which he is actuated, this we are perſuaded is now ſo well underſtood that not a ſingle colony on the continent envies the Maſſachuſetts, ſuch an adminiſtration any more than the reſidence of the commiſſioners.

Dec. 29. A number of robberies have been lately committed by the ſoldiers, for which ſome of them have been apprehended and committed to goal.—The other evening as a journeyman to a ſilverſmith, was going through an alley leading to Ann-ſtreet he met a ſoldier, who took hold of him and ordered him to deliver up his money; a ſcuffle enſued, when the ſmith was thrown by the ſoldier, who clapt his knee upon his breaſt and a hand upon his mouth, to prevent an alarm, and with the other hand robbed him of the few pence he had in his pocket; a whiſtling was then made, ſuppoſed by ſome of his comrades, when the ſoldier ran and made his eſcape, leaving the journeyman much wounded. This is not the only inſtance of a ſtreet robbery, ſince the arrival of the troops, which before was a crime unknown in this town, and ſerves more and more to convince us, how much beholden we are to ſome perſons among us, not only for the introduction of ſuch a ſet of men into the province, but for influencing to their being quartered in the midſt of us, which gives them a ſtill greater opportunity to injure and diſtreſs the inhabitants. It cannot but raiſe our indignation to perceive that although ſome great perſons among us were ſo ready in *reporting & exaggerating* every little trifling *diſturbance* that took place *before* the arrival of the troops, they can *now* behold with *perfect indifference*, if not *ſatisfaction*, all the riots, outrages, robberies, &c. that are daily perpetrated among us.

Dec. 30. It is ſaid that the animoſities which have appeared between the King's ſoldiers and ſeamen, which were neither at firſt fomented, nor have ſince been encouraged by the inhabitants, has occaſioned ſeveral ſerious conſultations between their reſpective officers, as to the beſt method of checking and removing them; and we hear that General Pomeroy, obſerving that the ſevereſt whippings are ineffectual to reſtrain the men from a too free uſe of ſpirituous liquors, is about ſubſtituting ſome other puniſhment in the room thereof; a large log, to which a delinquent is to be chained, for a longer or ſhorter time is talked of, and the experiment trying; but ſome think that if a drunkard was confined in a dark room, for one or more days, and only fed with bread and water, it would not only ſerve his health after a debauch, but have the moſt likely tendency to reſtrain him from hard drinking for the future.

Dec. 31. Yeſterday the ſelectmen, waited upon General Pomeroy, to acquaint him that the muſic of the fife, &c. on the ſabbath, was very diſagreeable to the inhabitants, and might have an ill effect upon the younger and more thoughtleſs part of the community, with reſpect to the obſervance of that day; and as they apprehended it contrary to law, they expreſſed their hopes and deſires that it might be omitted for the future, as they had taken notice it had ſometimes been in ſtormy weather; they alſo took the liberty to obſerve, that the challenging the inhabitants when paſſing the ſtreets, was looked upon as a great grievance, and would therefore not be ſubmitted to by the people, who did not look upon themſelves in a garriſon ſtate, and were therefore determined to ſeek redreſs in a legal way, if it was ſtill continued; that they tho't it but prudent to mention this to him, that he might by ſuppreſſing what was complained of, do juſtice to the inhabitants, to prevent thoſe diſagreeable conſequences, which might otherwiſe follow.—The laſt evening, we are ſorry to ſay it, as three young gentlemen, were paſſing the houſe where General Pomeroy reſides, having a large glaſs lanthorn with them, they were challenged by one of the centinels placed at the gates, and declining giving any other anſwer to the ſame, than that they were thoſe who ſhould do them no hurt; they were ſo ill treated by a centinel, as that one of the young men received ſeveral blows from him, and another of them a puſh from the muzzle of the muſket in his face, which much wounded him; the General upon application gave the names of the two centinels, who were ordered under guard; the abuſed, applied to a magiſtrate, and information will be given in, to the grand jury of the county, that they may be proceeded with, according to the merits of their offence.

Jan. 1. The ſoldiery are obliged the Lord's day not excepted, to attend twice or thrice a day at the calling of the rolls. There being now four regiments and part of another among us, who have much leiſure on their hands, what pity is it that they are not ordered to attend prayers in the churches neareſt to them, once a day at leaſt; and if their chaplains would give a few words of exhortation at thoſe ſeaſons, and employ but one hour in a week, in catechiſing or inſtructing the ſoldiers in the fundamental principles of chriſtianity, many of whom appear to be as ignorant thereof, as thoſe who are inliſted under the banners of Mahomet.—Might it not be hoped and expected, that their morals would be reformed, whereby they would become better ſoldiers, and render their reſidence in any town leſs intolerable to the ſober inhabitants.

The noiſe of the fife was this day more general and offenſive than it has been upon any ſabbath, ſince the troops came among us.

Jan. 2. This day the court of admiralty for the trial of the libels againſt Mr. Hancock and others, on preſumption that a few pipes of Madeira Wine had been landed, more than was entered, again ſat, and a number of witneſſes were examined by the court, in a moſt extraordinary and curious manner; Mr. Hancock's neareſt relations, and even his tradeſmen were ſummoned as evidences; but nothing turning up, that could ſupport the libel againſt him, the court was again adjourned to the 4th inſtant, for a further examination.

A veſſel, which was loaded and juſt upon ſailing for the Weſt-Indies, has been lately ſeized, by order, as it is ſaid, of the C—m—rs, to the great damage of the concern'd in the preſent adventure, only on ſuppoſition that a voyage or two before, ſome Wines brought from the Weſtern Iſlands, had been landed out of her, without an entry, and paying the duties; which Americans look upon as illegal and unconſtitutional, being laid not for the regulations of trade, but for the *expreſs purpoſe of a Revenue*. The duty upon Wines from the Weſtern and Portugal Iſlands, is ſeven pounds ſterling per ton; half the value of ſome of thoſe Wines; while the duty in England on the beſt Portugal Wines is not half that ſum; this is at once deſtroying our trade with thoſe iſlands, which took off great quantities of our lumber & fiſh, and often enabled us to make remittances to Great-Britain, in Wines, direct, or in a circular way of trade, which the heavy duty now prevents; there being no draw-back allowed on exportation: Thoſe *reſtrictions* and *incumbrances* muſt prove as baneful to the *mother country as to the colonies*: the depriving us of *any article* of remittances, muſt *leſſen* the importation of Britiſh manufactures in the ſame proportion.

Jan. 3. A letter ſigned by upwards of two hundred of the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, has been tranſmitted to the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain, acquainting them that they look upon the late ſtatutes impoſing duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. as *unconſtitutional* and deſtructive of their rights as their brethren & Britiſh ſubjects; which

(d) vid. pa. 281. & vid. Tea act pa. 735. Vol. I.

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† Board of Trade ‖ Adminiſtration = Miniſter * Council ¶ Governor ∨ Gov. Barnard § Commiſſioners. ~~~ Page 401 (1) A Miſtake, there were robberies committed ſome years ago, on which an act was made, vide Page 24 Vol I (a) vid. Molaſſes act pa. 9. (b) vid. pa. 281. (c) vid. pa. 288

which the assembly of their province have, with decency and firmness remonstrated against, to the British legislature: they also represent in a clear and striking manner the impolicy of those acts, and the other *burdens* and *restrictions* upon trade; that unless they are speedily relieved from those *unnatural* and *useless* fetters, it is their serious and candid opinion the commerce between Great Britain and her colonies, must of necessary consequence *greatly diminish*, and as they add, the general importation of goods, suddenly cease.—*It is our hearty wish, that the mild and cautious efforts of the Philadelphia merchants, may be equally effectual with the more spirited and disinterested measures of their brethren in the neighbouring colonies, to obtain immediate relief; or in case of a contrary effect, serve to convince them of the justice, as well as necessity of carrying their significant intimation into speedy execution.* The instructions of the freeholders of the city and county of New-York and of Queen's county, to their representatives in the general assembly, now sitting, being replete with patriotic sentiments, and discovering their disposition to confirm the present happy union subsisting between the colonies; have been read with pleasure, and as they convey the political sentiments of so great a part of that respectable province; we flatter ourselves, that their assembly, before their present session is ended, will fully harmonize with their constituents therein, which they have till now been prevented from doing, by frequent prorogations.

We have the pleasure to find that the general assembly of South-Carolina, with respect to the Massachusetts circular letter, have acted with their usual spirit, and in a manner becoming the dignity of the representatives of a free people; their whole proceedings relative thereto, have been transmitted to the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; Speaker of the late House of Assembly of this province, with a letter from the hon. speaker of that house—the greatest part of which is as follows,——

SIR,

It is with a satisfaction equal to the importance of the subject, that I obey the order of the house, in informing you of their unanimous resolutions upon the subject matter of your letter; in acquainting you of their entire approbation, of the measures taken by the late house of representatives of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, to obtain a redress of our grievances; and in thanking the members of that house, in their name, for communicating to their fellow subjects and sufferers, in this, and the other provinces, their proceedings upon that trying occasion. I inclose you the journals of the proceedings of our house of assembly, during the short, but interesting period of their existence, as printed by their order; Which must convince the impartial world, that they have acted with duty and affection to his Majesty, at the same time, that they have supported with firmness, the rights they hold under the constitution.—The house was dissolved by proclamation in the evening of the day, that they entered into their resolutions. This method of proceeding, may for a time involve the province in some difficulties; but I trust that nothing which the ministry can invent, will ever prevail upon a commons house of assembly of South-Carolina, tamely to surrender the liberties and privileges of the people, to any power upon earth. I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your obliged and obedient Servant,

P. MANIGAULT.

Those who have distinguished themselves in our assembly, by their zeal for the rights of their constituents, and of America in general, cannot but receive a very sensible pleasure from such weighty and honourable testimonies, to the justice of their sentiments, and the importance of the cause in which they have shewn such firmness; while they have been represented to administration, by some among ourselves, as the dregs of a faction, confined even to a single town in this province. It is universally acknowledged, that Lord Hillsborough's letter was a most impolitick measure, and that it has had an effect directly contrary to his Lordship's intention: Nor is it to be supposed that this and similar measures would have been taken, had those upon whose representation his lordship formed his idea of American affairs, transmitted him a just and candid account of them; those persons ought therefore to be answerable for the *dishonour* and *embarrassments*, which their own representations have occasioned.

Jan. 5. The court of admiralty on Mr. Hancock's libels, sat yesterday, and again this day, by adjournments; the examination of witnesses still continues; It is said they have been summoned by orders given immediately by the commissioners, and by the warrants which the commissioners had taken out blank, and filled up with such names as had been kept secret, even from the register, and their own advocate;—adjourned to saturday.

A vessel with molasses, owned by a merchant in this town, which had been obliged to put into Salem, by stress of weather, reported her cargo there; as she was proceeding for this port, where the same was to be legally entered, at the custom-house, she was taken by one of our little guarda coastas, the captain of which it is said gave £. 100 sterl. for his commission, and is detained on the frivilous pretence, that in searching her, they found three or four casks of molasses more than was reported at Salem, tho' the entry was to be made in this port.

A coalling sloop owned in George Town, at the Eastward, when proceeding to that place, was stopt and searched by one of our guarda coastas, having some goods on board which were not specified in her clearance, she has been seized and now detained, its to be feared, to the distress of many inhabitants there, who being remote from supplies, depended on receiving by her the chief part of their winter provisions and stores: Formerly our coasting vessels going from one part of the province to another, did not clear out; lately it has been practised to clear them out with ballast and stores, as the poor people who send up their memorandums by those vessels for supplies, must put the master to great difficulty in obtaining a clearance or cocket, as well as themselves to a charge; this vessel was thus cleared out, as was another which sailed in company, having much the same articles on board, which was also stopt, but immediately suffered to proceed: Such advantage taken of one and not of another, now puts the shippers to the great trouble and charge of clearing out even a jarr of olives, or the smallest article of English goods, going from one part of the colony to another.—It is said the merchants of So. Carolina disputed clearing out enumerated goods, going from one part of the province to another, some of which were seized and libell'd, in a court of admiralty, but the decree went in favour of the merchants,—a like dispute happened at New-York.

Another vessel bound from hence to Portsmouth, in Piscataqua, has been taken into possession by one of our guarda coastas; this cruising captain, having found by searching, there was a barrel of Madeira Wine on board, which had been shipt unknown to the coaster, as a barrel of vinegar; it seems those English guarda coastas, are more haughty & severe then are the French and Spanish; for they bore and tap casks and practise every art to discover a mistake, which they may take advantage of; in short a simple coaster must now be fully acquainted with the whole *science* of trade, or expose himself, owners and freighters, to great loss, if not ruin.

It is said one of our English guarda Coastas pursued a vessel to sea, which had sailed on a foreign voyage, and actually took out a seaman, which they *suspected* might make a good witness against a Cape Ann sloop, lately seized for having landed more molasses that was entered.—As the vessel thus deprived of a seaman, may be lost by this management, its supposed a good action for damages lies against the captain of the guarda coasta.

Several other vessels, besides those already mentioned have been stopp'd by our guarda coastas, from proceeding to their ports, on one pretence or another, and if brought upon trial, and acquitted, the misfortune of Americans is, that a Judge of Admiralty, by declaring it as his opinion, that there was *probable cause of action*, it shall bar the claimant from recovering damages, or even charges: But what is a still greater misfortune, those American Judges have now as it is said, a salary fixt of £. 600 sterling per annum, whose commissions run during good behaviour, and their continuance in office must depend on pleasing a minister, or those interested men in all seizures on this side of the water, whose approbations or complaints, unhappily for us, have lately had too much credit and regard paid to them by administration.

Continued [To be continued.] Page 411

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.

To the Honorable Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Great Britain *in Parliament assembled,*

The PETITION *of the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of* Pennsylvania *in Assembly met, Humbly sheweth,*

THAT your Petitioners, taking into their serious consideration the Act of Parliament imposing duties on his Majesty's *American* subjects, for the purpose of raising a revenue, & conceiving that the said act is injurious to the rights of their constituents, as well as to the trade and commerce of the *British* dominions, beg leave, in the most respectful manner, to represent those aggrievances to the Commons of *G. Britain*, who they trust ever will be the faithful guardians and supporters of *British* liberty.

In the latter end of the last century our ancestors, under the permission of the crown, removed from their mother country, and settled in this distant land, then a wilderness. The motives to an enterprize so arduous, expensive and hazardous, were not only to enlarge the *British* empire, and extend its commerce, but to enjoy that perfect security of liberty to which they were entitled as *British* subjects in their native land: And, notwithstanding innumerable dangers and difficulties, they have peopled and improved the country into an extensive colony, without the least expence to the mother state, whereby the *British* empire has been considerably enlarged, its commerce extended, and its wealth and power greatly increased.

In this removal from their native country, the effects whereof have so manifestly promoted the interest and dignity of the *British* government, your petitioners conceive they brought over with them the natural and constitutional rights of *English* subjects, which have descended to, and are now vested in their posterity, who have by no act whatever forfeited or surrendered them; one of which is, that no taxes for the purpose of revenue can be legally imposed on them, but by representatives chosen by themselves—a right absolutely necessary to the security of their property and estates, and derived to them under the antient principles of the *English* government, and which has ever been esteemed the chief pillar and support of all their other privileges; inasmuch as they apprehend they can with no propriety be said to enjoy more than the mere shadow of liberty, while others exercise a power, whenever they please, to take such parts and proportions of their property from them, as they think proper, without their consent.

In confirmation of this right a legislative authority, founded on this first and important principle of *English* liberty so essential to the happiness of the subject, was early established in this province under the approbation of the crown. This legislature was vested with full power, not only to support the internal government of the province, but of giving and granting to their Sovereign the necessary aids whenever required for the general security of his Majesty's dominions. To this legislature, requisitions have been always made for that purpose, since the establishment of the present government, particularly in the times of King *William*, Queen *Ann*, his late most excellent Majesty, and our present most gracious Sovereign, & with the utmost chearfulness and liberality complied with; a part of which has been repeatedly reimbursed by the *British* parliament.

Under this right established on the principles of *English* liberty, on the settled form of their own government, and the uninterrupted usage & custom so often recognized and confirmed by the Sovereigns of the mother state, and even by the parliament itself, the good people of this province have settled, and esteemed themselves happy in the enjoyment of that security of property, which they conceive to be most essential to freedom, and without which their other privileges can never be long supported or maintained, until the late Act of Parliament imposing a Stamp-Duty on the colonies, which the late Hon. House of Commons, united with the other branches of the *British* legislature, has been pleased to repeal.)

That your petitioners, after the repeal of that act, flattered themselves, that his Majesty's most faithful subjects in this province, yet labouring under a heavy load of debt, occasioned by their excess in granting of aids to the crown in the last war, would in future be left in the undisturbed possession of this most valuable and important right which their legislatures have exercised so perfectly to the satisfaction of the *British* government, and general benefit of his Majesty's dominions; it therefore gave them inexpressible concern to observe another act passed in a late session of the last parliament imposing duties on his Majesty's *American* subjects, for the purpose of revenue, and reducing them to the same unhappy condition, from which, by the wisdom and justice of the *British* legislature, they had been so lately relieved; for we beg leave to represent, that should the parliament of *Great-Britain* continue to exercise a power of imposing taxes on his Majesty's subjects, who are not, nor can be, represented in your august house, their property and estates must become extremely precarious, as they can have no power to judge of the propriety of those taxes, no constitutional check on the liberality in granting them, no opportunity of pointing out the easiest mode of imposing and levying them, or of explaining their grievance when they conceive themselves injured or oppressed, without which it appears to your petitioners impossible for the most wise & just legislature to impose taxes with propriety and equity, or with safety to the people who are to be affected by them.

Your petitioners, confiding in the justice of your Hon. House, and your attachment to the principles of liberty, intreat that you would be pleased to take the rights of his Majesty's faithful *American* subjects, together with the said Act of Parliament, under your consideration, and grant them, so far as in your power, relief from an aggrievance, from which the people of *Great-Britain* are exempted—a continuation whereof, we fear, will create a distinction that must naturally occasion a disunion of interest, sentiments, and affections, between them, which, in its consequences, may be attended with great inconveniences and mischiefs to the trade and commerce of his Majesty's *British*, as well as *American* Dominions

Signed by Order of the House,

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1768.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 11.

John Cole, Esq; has received a Commission, appointing him Deputy Postmaster for this Place in the Room of Mr *William Goddard*, who resigns that Office.

† Page 326. ‖ Page 43. ¶ Page 149. ∨ vide Page 735. Vol. 1. ? vid. pa. 407. & vid Sea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. ✕ vid. pa. 344. * vid. Stamp Act, pa. 53. Vol. 1. ∂ vid. Repeal pa. 411. Vol. 1.

To the PRINTERS. &c.

AS a Correſpondent in a late Paper has deſired to know upon natural principles, 'Why the Summers of late years have been ſo wet & winterly, and the Weather in every part of the twelve months ſo uncertain and variable?' I would juſt beg leave to hint, that moſt things are the worſe with wearing. The world grows old as well as you and I, and our Mother Earth is ſubject to diſeaſes, and muſt have an end to her preſent ſtate of exiſtence, as well as we her children; and we can tell with certainty the particular diſorder of which ſhe will die, which is more than any of us can tell for ourſelves. She has of late been afflicted with various diſorders which ſhew her to be in the decline. A few years ago ſhe had ſome violent convulſion fits; of this Liſbon, and ſeveral other places, are eminent witneſſes: She has ſince been troubled with a grievous ſickneſs at her ſtomach, which has gone off with violent vomitings at Mount Veſuvius, &c. Sometimes ſhe has had the Dropſy, at other times the Fever, then the ſhivering Ague; ſhe is very often troubled with Wind; at preſent ſhe is much troubled with a Diabetes; but I am poſitive this diſtember will not prove mortal to her; for the very contrary, viz. an inflamation in her Bowels, and burning Fever, will at laſt carry her off. Theſe Phœnomena are only a confirmation of a propheſy that was wrote by a Perſon of great veneration, ſome thouſand years ago, viz. "That the Heavens and the Earth, yea, ALL of them, ſhall wax old like a garment."

LONDON, *Nov.* 10.

ON Thurſday laſt his Majeſty received a petition from a numerous committee of merchants from Boſton, in New-England, and ſome other provinces, which met with a gracious reception.

The cauſe for the advances lately made a certain great patriot is ſaid to be his being in poſſeſſion of ſome ſecrets, which ſtrongly affect another unpopular gentleman.

A celebrated Exile, now a priſoner in England, we are told, has had very powerful offers made him lately to induce him to relent, and bury all former proceedings in oblivion.

Information has been received at the Secretary of States's office at Whitehall, from his Majeſty's miniſter at Paris, dated the 12th ult. that on the 2d of Sept. laſt, the Schooner Reſolution, of Philadelphia, John de la Harty (or O'Flaharty) Maſter, was wrecked off the port of Granville in Normandy, when her crew, conſiſting of ſix perſons, got on ſhore; and part of her cargo on board, was ſaved, and remains under the care of the officers of the Admiralty there: And that on examination of the captain, and the mate Samuel Wilſon, who, with the reſt of the crew, are in cuſtody, there is ſtrong reaſon to believe that the ſaid ſhip has been wilfully ſunk for ſome purpoſe of fraud.

Galway, Sept. 19. Laſt Saturday, at a houſe near the Abbey Gate in this town, a child of two months old, being incautiouſly left alone, was taken out of its cradle and carried into her ſtye by a ſow which had littered in the houſe a few days before; where the voracious animal, before the accident was diſcovered, had ſo ſhockingly mangled the child's face and neck, that it died in a few hours after.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 10. 1769.

Laſt Friday one James Brenton, junr. of Guilford, received 39 laſhes at the public Wipping-Poſt in this Town, for laſcivious Behaviour towards his Daughter.

HARTFORD, Feb 13.

We are credibly informed, that on the ſettlement of an account between this colony and Jared Ingerſol, Eſq; of New-Haven, a ballance of £. 188 ſterl. was found due to the latter, which he generouſly made a preſent of to the colony; for which the aſſembly, in their laſt ſeſſion, voted him their thanks, which was communicated to him by a committee.

SALEM, February 14. 1769.

Mr. Benjamin Frye, an aged Gentleman of this Town, died ſuddenly on Sunday laſt: He was at Meeting in the Forenoon, went Home well, eat his Dinner, and ſoon after fell down in his Houſe, and expired in a few Minutes.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 17.

For three Weeks paſt the Weather has been very ſevere:—Our Harbour moſt of the Time fill'd with Ice, ſo that People paſs and repaſs from this Town to Newcaſtle.—Great Bay, and all the Rivers above this Town are froze ſo hard, that Horſes, Carriages, &c. paſs up and down on them.—Newbury Ferry is alſo paſs'd in the ſame manner—but a Horſe and Slay, with two People, fell through there laſt Wedneſday, and were with difficulty ſaved.

BOSTON, February 20. 1769.

Tueſday Evening laſt as four young Men were croſſing the River from Cambridge to Boſton, one of them accidentially fell through the Ice, and very narrowly eſcaped being drowned: The other three were likewiſe imminently endangered while pulling him out of the Water.

And on Friday Evening, one Mr. *Soden*, of Cambridge, who uſually brings Milk from thence, in returning home in his Wherry on the Ice, his Horſe fell in, towards the Mouth of Cambridge River, and, as it is tho't, in his attempting to get him out, was himſelf unfortunately drowned; as the Horſe was found dead in the Ice next Morning, but the Man has not ſince been heard of.

Laſt Tueſday Night the Warehouſe of Mr. Thomas Gray, of this Town, was broke open by ſome evil-minded Perſons, and the following Goods were ſtollen out of it, viz. three Pieces ſilk romall Handkerchiefs, two pieces Iriſh Linens, ſeven yards blue Velvet, three dozen Womens black ſilk Mitts, two dozen Mens black Hoſe, and one piece brocaded Queens Stuff, together with about £ 3 Old Tenor, in Coppers:—Twenty Dollars is offered for the diſcovery of the Thieves, ſo that they may be bro't to Juſtice.

Laſt Week died at Marlborough, Mrs *Arbuthnot*, Widow of Mr. *Arbuthnot*, formerly of this Town, aged upwards of 80.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening one *James Lawrence*, an Iriſhman, who work'd as a Journeyman with a Cooper in this Town, in attempting to draw ſome Water out of an open Well in the Cellar of the Houſe where he lodged, accidentally fell in and was drowned.

We are informed that two Soldiers, who ſome Time ago had deſerted from the 64th Regiment, having applied to a Clergyman in the Country, and informed him, That they would return to their Duty, provided they could obtain a Pardon: The Clergyman has written to the Commanding Officer here, who has promiſed them a Pardon on their Return.

Yeſterday a Child was baptiſed at the Weſt Church in this Town by the Name of JOHN WILKES.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Granada,

"This Iſland, once the dread of my Countrymen, on account of its fame for unhealthineſs, is in fact as healthy a Climate as any within the Tropicks on this ſide the Globe; it is likewiſe valuable on account of its produce, which increaſes amazingly every Year: This Year upwards of 18000 Hogſheads of Sugars, Coffee, and Cocoa, have been ſhipped for Europe, excluſive of what has been ſhip'd for North America, beſides Rum, which in Taſte and Flavor is equal to Jamaica Rum. This is near 6000 Hogſheads more than was ſhip'd the laſt Year:—There is now a fine proſpect of a great Crop. This Iſland in a very few Years will be the beſt belonging to the Engliſh to windward of Jamaica, for there is no danger of wanting Water, having a great number of fine Rivers, and the middle being very high and mountanious it attracts the Clouds, which afford plenty of Rain, and almoſt all the Mills go by Water."—

☞ *The* Rhode-Iſland *Poſt did not come in laſt Week, and is not expected till next Saturday Night.*

On WEDNESDAY next,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Public Vendue-Office, North End,
A freſh Aſſortment of GOODS,
conſiſting of a great Variety of ARTICLES,
—both New, and Second-hand.—
WEDNESDAY, NORTH-END. } JOHN GERRISH.
N. B. The Goods may be viewed before the Sale —Conſtant attendance is given at ſaid Office.—

On FRIDAY next,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room, in Queen-ſtreet,
Two Tierces of SUGAR of the firſt Quality; 8 Coils of the beſt Whale Warp, and a variety of Engliſh GOODS.
☞ The Sale will begin at Ten o'Clock.
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

TO BE LET, for one Year or more,
On reaſonable Terms, and entered upon the 25th of March *next,*
The End of a Houſe, with a Farm,
in *Roxbury* (South-weſt Part) conſiſting of Orcharding, Meadow, Tillage and Paſture Land (upwards of 100 Acres perhaps) together with the Barn, Stock and Farming Utenſils, ſufficient for the Place.—For Conditions apply to Mrs. *Joanna Bourn*, living on the Premiſes, or to *Melatiah Bourn*, in *Boſton.*
N. B. Should it be more convenient to any one, who can be well recommended, having but a ſmall Family, to take ſaid Farm, Stock, &c. to the Halves, he is deſired to apply as above.

TO BE SOLD, chiefly for want of Employ,
A very ſtout, ſtrong, healthy Negro BOY, 14 Years of Age (yet is as big as moſt Men) moſt ſuitable for the Country—Capable of being taught any Buſineſs ſuitable to a Negro.—Enquire of the Printers of this Paper.

A Leather BUCKET, marked *H. Laughton*, No. 1. has been miſſing ſince the late Fire:—Any Perſon who will bring it to the Owner ſhall be paid for their Trouble.

Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON, by
Thomas Knight
At the Sign of the Three Kings, *in Cornhill*, Boſton,
The following Articles,
Which he is determined to ſell at the very loweſt Advance for Caſh, by Wholeſale or Retail,
A large Aſſortment of Hoſiery,
Amongſt which are many Mens double ſuperfine four and five thread, black, white and grey Hoſe, three thread ſham fine ditto, Womens, Youths and Childrens ditto, breeches patterns of various colors, cotton and worſted caps, womens and girls worſted and ſilk mitts, cotton and thread ditto, black ruſſell, white callimanco, tammys, ſhalloons, mens and womens buckrams, marking canvas, yellow holland, ſewing ſilks, floſs, thread and tapes, nun's threads in boxes, buttons, twiſt, ſilk and hair, ſtay laces, cotton and thread ditto, very fine ſhades of crewels and worſteds, Engliſh black ruſſell ſhoes, clogs and goloſhoes, childrens red, black and yellow firſt and ſecond ſhoes, womens beſt Lynn made ſhoes & goloſhoes, London broad & ſhoe qualities, garterings, ſilk ferrets, gallooms, faſhionable ribbons, beſt London pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, bone ſtick and cocoa fans.
A very large Aſſortment of CHINA,
Amongſt which are large and ſmall diſhes, burnt enamell'd blue and white Bowls of different ſizes, plates & butter plates, cuſtard cups, coffee cups with handles, ditto with ſaucers, burnt enamell'd blue and white tea cups & ſaucers, and a few compleat tea table ſetts of burnt china.—
Beſt Bohea, Hyſon and common Green Tea, beſt French Indigo, Kippen's Snuff, White Stone Cups & Saucers, Merry Andrew and Henry the VIII. Cards, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY
Richard Smith
At his Store in King-ſtreet,
Spermaceti Candles,
(warranted pure) by the Quantity or ſingle Box.
N. B. At the above Place may be had,
An Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,
Powder, Shot, Carolina Sole Leather and Indigo.

TO BE SOLD,
A good Farm lying in *Sturbridge*, in the County of *Worceſter*, within one Mile of the Meeting-Houſe, containing Two Hundred and Ten Acres of very good Land, chiefly under Improvement, with a good Dwelling-Houſe and Barn, and other Outhouſes, ſuitable for a Farmer; the mowing and tillage Land extraordinary good. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Farm may apply to *John Murray*, Eſq; of *Rutland*, who will diſpoſe of the ſame on reaſonable Terms, and give reaſonable Time to pay the Money, the Purchaſer giving good Security. (tbctA)

TO BE SOLD,
And may be immediately occupied by the Purchaſer.
A commodious Brick HOUSE
in Cornhill (next Door North of Mr. *John Cunningham*) in good Repair, well ſituated for Buſineſs, having a large Shop in Front, a paved Yard, with a good Well of Water, an excellent Cellar, and a large Entry through into the Back-Yard. The Terms will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.—For further Information enquire of *Melatiah Bourn*, Eſq; (Milk-Street, *Boſton*) who has Power to ſell the Premiſes. *Boſton, Dec.* 17. 1768.

TO BE LET,
Part of a handſome Dwelling-Houſe, at the South Part of the Town. Enquire of the Printers.

Ran-away from the Subſcriber,
of *Roxbury*, on Monday Morning the 30th of *January* laſt, a Negro Man Servant named *Prince*, about 18 Years of Age, and Five Feet high, well built, except ſmall Legs; with one of his upper Fore Teeth broke nigh half way to his Gum, and a large Scar on his Belly occaſioned by a Scald; talks good Engliſh:—He carried off with him a blue Broadcloth Coat and Waiſtcoat, with plain yellow Metal Buttons, a double breaſted ſtriped Flannel Jacket, and a plain brown ditto, two Pair Leather Breeches, one Pair of white Yarn Stockings, one Pair of blue ditto, two Pair of Shoes, one of ſaid Pair with Shoeſtrings, two ſtriped Woollen Shirts, and a Felt Hat.
Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Servant and bring him to me the Subſcriber at *Roxbury*, or confine him, and notify the ſame, ſo that his Maſter can have him, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by me,
Roxbury, Feb. 1ſt. 1769. *Eleazer Weld.*
N. B. All Maſters of Veſſells, and Others, are hereby cautioned againſt harbouring, concealing, or carrying off ſaid Servant.

☞ Wilkes.

LETTERS *in Anſwer to the* FARMER's.

LETTER III.

Dear Sir, vide Page 400

WHEN wicked and deſigning men are bent upon inſulting government, they muſt always have ſomething plauſible to gild over their deſigns. A picture muſt be held out to the people of the higheſt and moſt gaudy colours. New grievances will ſoon be hatched; apparitions of oppreſſion ſoon be raiſed; the clank of chains ſtund the ears of the populace, and *ſlavery* be repreſented as ſtalking thro' the country with gigantic ſtrides. Various are the views of the actors. Some, no doubt, would be glad to ſee their European debts cancelled by a ſcene of hoſtilities between the two countries. Others are ambitious to be eſteemed the protectors of the rights of their country, and are ſo paſſionately in love with the character, that they gravely ſet themſelves to work, to defend rights that are not invaded, and to frighten the country with miſchiefs that can never happen. Among theſe laſt I rank the *Farmer*. Fancy has, ſometimes, a very powerful influence over the minds of men. A ſtump, when ſeen in the night by one naturally timorous, will ſoon turn into a bear. So, when matters are ſeen only in the twilight (for ſome there are who ſee nothing clearly) they will ſoon aſſume any ſhapes that are moſt odious to the ſpectator. Hence it is, that a legal exerciſe of the authority of parliament has appeared in the dreſs of tyranny and oppreſſion.—When I view the *Farmer* arranging his arguments to throw down ſhadows, I cannot help recollecting the valorous *Don Quixote*, who contrary to the ſage advice of *Sancho*, fell furiouſly upon a flock of ſheep, which he miſtook for an army, charged them cloſe, and gained a compleat victory over them.

The neceſſity of acknowledging the juriſdiction of the Britiſh parliament in every *inſtance*, has, I truſt, partly diſcovered itſelf in my laſt, which muſt gradually diminiſh the marks of ſovereignty diſcoverable in our aſſemblies. To allow a juriſdiction in them concurrent with the Britiſh parliament, in the particular inſtance of taxation, would be equally abſurd with a claim of a county court to hold a juriſdiction concurrent with a ſuperior one. If the county of Worceſter ſhould reject the deciſions of the ſuperior court of the province of Maſſachuſetts, under pretence of locality of ſituation (which ſeems to be the American plea) how ſoon would they be admoniſhed of their duty!—How ſoon would the diſtinction between a *cumulative* and *privative* juriſdiction be taken? Would a ſham pretence of inconvenience in ſubmitting to the deciſions of the higher *examen*, boiſe that court above the primitive views of its inſtitution?—I mention this juſt to ſhew the inconſiſtency of a number of juriſdictions inveſted with the ſame powers, and the *neceſſity* of their acknowledging ſome ſuperior *one*. It does not militate againſt this reaſoning to ſay, the ſeveral aſſemblies acknowledge the authority of the King in his civil capacity; for the King, in the ſame ſenſe, is at the head of the inferior courts, which are *all* his.

A principal poſition of the *Farmer*'s, which he advances to ward off a parliamentary taxation upon the colonies, is a diſtinction which he ſets up between the power of parliament to "regulate our trade" (which he frankly acknowledges) and the exerciſe of a juriſdiction to *tax* us for the "ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue." He goes ſo far as to tell us, "that we may be legally bound to pay any general *duties* on commodities relative to the regulation of trade." Duties he will not always allow the name of a *tax*; for he denies the power of parliament "to lay upon theſe colonies any tax whatever." This will appear more clearly from his definition of one. He allows nothing to be a *tax* but an impoſition upon the ſubject "for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue."—"Every tax" ſays he, "is an *impoſition*, tho' every impoſition is not a *tax*." Duties, then, according to this definition may paſs, in one ſenſe of the word, under the name of *impoſitions* only.

I am not diſpoſed to act the part of the caſuiſt. I prefer the pleaſure of ſeeing his own arguments pointed at his own breaſt. "External impoſitions (which he calls duties laid by acts that regulate trade) do not grant to his Majeſty the property of the colonies," but "only prevent the colonies acquiring property." "But the laſt *ſtatute* (meaning the late one impoſing duties on paper, &c.) reſpecting us, grants to his Majeſty the property of theſe colonies, by laying duties on manufactures of Great Britain." The word *duties*, according to his definition of a *tax*, can never bear the name of one when it is applied to the "regulation of trade."—We have, at laſt, collected out of the rubbiſh of four or five letters the meaning which he prefixes to certain words: For if we differ in that reſpect, we never ſhall underſtand one another, nor be underſtood by others.

In order to prove that an attempt was never made by parliament to lay duties upon us for the "purpoſe of raiſing a revenue," till the 4 Geo. III. ch. 15. he cites ſeveral ſtatutes made to regulate plantation trade; ſuch as the 12 Ca. II. ch. 18.—15 Ca. II. ch. 7.—25 Ca. II. ch. 7. 7 & 8 W. III. ch. 21.—All theſe acts, he ſays, were "calculated to promote a mutual beneficial intercourſe between the ſeveral conſtituent parts of the empire."

I ſhall not croud this letter with remarks upon the whole ſtring of the cited ſtatutes: I ſhall content myſelf, for the preſent, with aſcertaining the nature of the 15 Ca. II. ca. 7. and its tendency. This act the *Farmer* acknowledges to be conſtitutional, becauſe he ſays it only regulates trade. All acts, therefore, that expreſs a deſign of regulating trade, according to his logic, are conſtitutional; for otherwiſe, it would be impoſſible to know what acts can conſtitutionally bind us.

This act of 15 Ca. II. ch. 7. has ever been eſteemed by the colonies as an equitable exerciſe of parliamentary juriſdiction. No complaint has croſs'd the Atlantic about it: No diſſatisfaction has been whiſpered among the coloniſts on this ſide. If, therefore, it ſhall appear that the late act *impoſing* duties upon glaſs, paper, &c. has the ſame effect upon the colonies as the 15 Ca. II. ch. 7. which is conſtitutional alſo. If the operation of the two acts create an equal loſs to the colonies, I call the effects the ſame, tho' that loſs in the *one* is brought about by preventing our acquiring property, and in the *other* by taking property from us already acquired. If an act of parliament cancels a debt of 40 dollars, or otherwiſe prevents a man from acquiring property to that amount, if he is ſagacious enough to attend to conſequences, he will regard that loſs to him equal to ſo much money taken out of his pocket. This will be clear without a veil, if the ſum we are deprived of by this act of 15 Ca. II. ch. 7. can be fixed with the ſame certainty as a ſum taken from us by the duties impoſed by the late act.

To prove this, we muſt take a nearer view of the 15 Ca. II. ch. 7. This act prohibits the importation of European goods into the colonies that were not ſhipped in Great-Britain. If we could come at theſe goods thro' Britiſh hands as cheap as they could be purchaſed at the other European markets (were we allowed to trade there) this act could have no ſenſible effect upon the colonies. But that is not the caſe. The Britiſh merchant, being ſenſible of this reſtraint upon our trade, can ſet his own price upon ſuch goods; and as we are obliged to carry the chief of our produce to Britiſh markets, he ſets the price upon that alſo: So that whether we buy or ſell we do it at his own price. It can clearly be diſcovered from this, that the whole advancement of the prices of ſuch commodities beyond what the Britiſh merchant purchaſes them at, is ſo much money kept from centering in the pocket of the American merchant; which I take to be the ſame thing as taking ſo much out of his pocket. If the odds between what the American merchant gives the Britiſh merchant, and what the Britiſh merchant gives the foreign merchant, for any particular commodity, leaves a ballance of two dollars againſt the American merchant, that is juſt the ſame thing as taxing commodities of Britiſh manufacture to that amount. I challenge the invention of man to point out any other difference than this, that in the *one caſe* we are hindred from receiving two dollars, and in the *other* that ſum is taken from us after it has centred in our pockets. If this difference is what the *Farmer* has been labouring ſo hard to prove, he has been juſt as ſucceſsful as thoſe that ſpend their time in chacing ſhadows.

Let us conſider again, whether the late Act, which has awakened the untimely zeal of the Farmer, has not the ſame effect upon the Colonies in the reſpect juſt mentioned, with the 15th Ca. II. chap. 7. the juſtice of which was never queſtioned. The latter advances the prices of foreign European goods, which we come at thro' Britiſh hands; the former, by taxing Britiſh manufactures, advances the prices of them. In the one caſe, our neceſſity of purchaſing foreign commodities (for we can do no better without them than we can without Britiſh manufactures) ſets the price; in the other, the *tax* upon the *taxed* articles does it.

Whoever confines his remarks ſolely to the ſimple diction and letter of an Act of Parliament, without attending to it in all its conſequences, is fit only for the low wranglings of the bar. If theſe two Acts differ in any thing materially, it is not on the ſide that will favor the Farmer's doctrine. The advancement of the price beyond the old one, is aſcertained and fixed by the late Act of Parliament. The American merchant, therefore, knows preciſely what alteration is made in the price beyond the uſual one. But the 15th Ca. II. chap. 7. puts it into the power of the Britiſh merchant to fix his price arbitrarily.

But our Delaware *Caſuiſt* complains, that the late act was made "for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue," and not "for the regulation of trade," like the former plantation acts. The language of the preamble is, "WHEREAS it is expedient that a Revenue ſhould be raiſed in your Majeſty's dominions in America, for making a more certain and adequate proviſion for the defraying the charges of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government in ſuch provinces, where it ſhall be found neceſſary; and towards the further defraying the expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring the ſaid dominions, we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, &c. *give* and *grant*," &c. It is the deſign expreſſed in the act of "raiſing a revenue" that frightens him. Had the language of it been conformable to the old plan, no oppreſſion had been complained of. The 6 Geo. II. ch. 13. charged foreign molaſſes with a duty of 6*d.* per gallon, the higheſt duty ever charged upon the Americans. The preamble is, "WHEREAS the welfare and proſperity of your Majeſty's ſugar colonies in America, are of the greateſt conſequence and importance to the trade, navigation and ſtrength of this kingdom, and whereas the planters of the ſaid ſugar colonies have of late years fallen under ſuch diſcouragements that they are unable to improve or carry on the ſugar trade, upon an equal footing with the foreign ſugar colonies, without ſome advantage and relief be given to them from Great-Britain," &c.

This act (as the very title of it ſhews) was made for the relief of the ſugar colonies. Suppoſe an intent was expreſſed in it "of raiſing a revenue" only, would that have made it unconſtitutional? If it would, then it is only ſhifting the "Intent" of the late act to make it juſt and right. It is the intent expreſſed in the act (according to this doctrine) that gives *duties* the name and operation of a *tax*: For, ſays the *Farmer*, "to the word *tax* I annex that meaning which the conſtitution and hiſtory of England require to be annexed to it; that is, an impoſition on the ſubject for the ſole purpoſe of levying money."

If this doctrine of the *Farmer* ſhould be ſwallowed, the parliament of Great-Britain, in order to lay a *conſtitutional tax* upon the colonies, has only to declare the intent of it to be to relieve ſome part or other of the King's dominions: No matter, if that intent is not *expreſsly* "to raiſe a revenue," tho' the revenue is actually improved by it. In ſhort, my dear Sir, if the parliament has a right to bind us by its acts in one inſtance, it has in another. But if Great-Britain taxes us beyond what is juſt, we have a right to petition, and ought to be relieved. But to deny the juriſdiction of parliament in any reſpect, is phrenzy of the rankeſt kind.—I ſhall purſue my remarks upon theſe plantation acts in my next: In the mean time, believe me to be

Continued Page 419 ſincerely your's.

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